VOL. XIII. NO. 4.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

FOUNDED IN 1875

Middlebury College, February, 1888.

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1888.
W. H. NICHOLS, STAR PRINT,
MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Salust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammer; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadraties and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connetion with tcxt book, but in each department lectures are given by membcrs of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is sxpeeted to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Labratory.

In Natural History, besidcs the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding county by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collection.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and, a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offersd for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2.00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 21.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks:
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday,
June 26.—Beccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8—Fall Term begins, Tuesday,

For Catalogue and any information, address,

EZRA BRAINERD.

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communication will be noticed.

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EDITORIALS.

WE are highly pleased that an editorial in a recent number of the UNDERGRADUATE concerning our examination system, has called forth a discussion of that subject in our communication column. Certainly every student in college is interested in this matter, and a thorough discussion of it will either reveal the faults or establish the merit of the proposed innovation. The subject of the "Ram" is also there discussed. Here, too, is a chance for much helpful discussion. When these matters begin to come before the minds of the students in living, active form, then may we have hope. Agitation always preceeds reform. Tillage is a necessary antecendent to the harvest.

THE present system of securing material for our paper, has excluded from our literary columns some articles contributed by alumni and other friends, which we should otherwise be pleased to publish. Those articles presented by students as matter for competition we believe should be preferred, and these contributions now supply the paper with abundance of literary material. Correspondence from our friends, however, is earnestly solicited, and they shall be represented in the communication column, whenever the nature of those articles will permit. We do not complain at the copius influx of material, but only regret that it prevents us from publishing some very desirable matter handed in by outside parties.

AT last it has been decided to secure the services of a professional trainer for the ball team during the winter and spring months. This is certainly a happy move and appears to meet the ready approbation of the students, and especially of those who are likely to represent the college in the field next spring. Arrangements with the trainer have been completed, rooms for practice have been engaged, and all is in readiness for immediate drill. The question now is, how will the students improve their opportunity; with what perserverence will they continue the practice, which if continued will surely enable Middlebury to put a formidable team into the field next season? It is perhaps discouraging in a college where the rewards for athletic excellence are no more aluring than here, to persevere in systematic training all winter for the simple object of being elected to the ball team; but it is hoped that by this means an interest may be awakened which will render it a matter of some pride to be chosen thus to represent the students.

A STRANGER visiting Starr Hall, or a student trying therein to sleep, must sooner or later realize that there is musical talent in Middlebury

college, and that of a high order. Does an honest student wish to solve some complex problem? He is thrust into intellectual discord by a quantitative violin solo. Is a Senior weary? He is tortured by the regular morning matinee.

This being the case, why not have an orchestra? We already have a quartette and why not pay some attention to instrumental music? Other colleges have found such musical organizations highly beneficial in many ways, and there is no reason why we should not profit by their example. There are many occasions when a good orchestra would be in demand—Junior Exhibition, Prize Speaking, etc. Surely there ought to be some one enthusiastic enough to set the wheel in motion. The expense would be slight, and the time spent could not possibly be more than it is now. A little executive ability and faithful practice would, we are confident, afford us an orchestra of which we would be proud. Let us have an endeavor.

HERETOFORE it has been tacitly understood that the editor-in-chief, with the assistant, should themselves furnish the material for the editorial department of the UNDERGRADUATE. Before the competitive system was adopted this may have been justified on the ground that it was the only possible means of securing such material, but it seems to us that now a reform is required. If students are to compete for the several positions on the board, and these positions are to be assigned according to the "general fitness" of the competitors, it is quite essential that contributions to the editorial department be admitted. For instance, the board of election, in the selection of editor-in-chief and assistant, should be allowed to pass upon articles contributed by the competitors expressly for that department in view of an election to those particular positions. Again, it is the province of the editorial department to champion the interests of the students and express their views, this cannot best be accomplished through the medium of one or two minds.

Of course the editors are directly responsible for not only the literary merit, but also the sentiment expressed in this department, and only those contributions which voice their sentiments can be admitted as editorials, although they may be printed in other parts of the paper. This idea is by no means original with us. All college papers, so far as we can ascertain, where the competitive system is in vogue, pursue this policy.

Let every student, then, feel free to contribute to any department of our paper, and while we do not hope to furnish a perfect expression of public opinion here, while truth will ever suffer distortion, more or less, in passing through the refracting mist of the writer's personality, yet we confidently trust that a more accurate view of Middlebury college may be thus afforded.

THE college catalogue has put in its appearance since our last issue. Thanks to the diligence of the faculty, the consumptive pamphlet of the past has been succeeded by an attractive *catalogue*. It is very nicely gotten up and meets the long felt want of a catalogue fit to represent the work and interests of the college. If the motto of all future compilers be, "no steps backward," one important element of the prosperity of the college is assured.

Apropos of the duty and fidelity of alumni, the catalogue is very appropriately graced with an extract from Dr. Post's address on small colleges—an address, by the way, with which every loyal alumnus should be familiar. Then follows some very interesting matter relating to the founding and early history of the college.

Neither the method of instruction nor the curriculum has been materially changed. From remarks on the study of Latin, we quote: "The methods employed follow closely along the lines which have proved so successful during recent years at Harvard and Cornell, and which are fully set forth by Professor W. G. Hale in his pamphlet on 'The Art of Reading Latin.'" Hereafter Economies will be studied during the winter term of Junior year. It constitutes a happy sequel to Civics, which is taken up by the Latin Scientifics in Sophomore year.

The Latin Scientific course, now fully under way, is definitely marked out for the first time. The studies of Junior and Senior year are the same as those of the Classical course.

There is, however, a chance for desirable change in our curriculum. The Classicals, for instance, should be given the benefit of a term of Physiology and Hygine, for, important as it is, there is perhaps no other subject about which students know so little. Why not give it the place of Analyitcs?

It also remains to introduce the study of American Literature into Sophomore year, inaugurate formal extemporaneous debate in the class-room, and endow a chair of Journalism.

DURING the last few weeks the college world has been shaken from centre to circumference, by a revival of the discussion of the so-called bugbear of college life, compulsory church attendance. Once more the "malignant reformer," ever seeking to ventilate his theories, has presumed to exchange shots with the "stupid conservative," and so the battle goes on. We are not desirous of becoming a target for any western ink-slinger, but we confess our inability to appreciate the benefit of all this discussion, though constrained to look upon it with a certain degree of indulgence, inasmuch as it seems to be an unavoidable effect of a fall in temperature and the absence of a migratory instinct in man. It always happens in the winter.

Of course the whole matter ultimately comes to this: Does the American college consider religious instruction a part of its curriculum? Is it not axiomatic that discipline should be moral as well as mental? Anyone acquainted with the history and object of collegiate education will be compelled to answer in the affirmative. Our colleges were founded on religious principles; on religious principles alone can they live. On them alone *should* they live.

We are aware of the objection "that virtue is not the result of force," but, how about scholarship or physical training? We fail to see why a college has not just the same right to enforce religious instruction as it has to require presence at a regular recitation; for the moral element must be present in every true system of education. What is the position of an institution not requiring attendance at chapel and church? Can any American college, though ever so near the "Hub," afford to be indifferent in regard to this matter? No; nor is it probable that it will be possible for them to keep their dignity while endeavoring to assume a position of equilbrium—"on the fence."

All this talk about "tyranical conservatism," as one of our exchanges is pleased to call discipline, is nonsense. What any college can accomplish in this way, is very little. It cannot make a proficient student, much less a christian gentleman, of any man, unless it have his co-operation. Discipline, that is, organized endeavor, is the work of all colleges, and it is along moral lines that it is most needed.

ALAS! the Freshman declamation! Friends! Romans! I come!—we are slaves no longer. It has long been a standing remark that our Saturday morning rhetorical exercise was rather farcical. Every two or three weeks we used so be entertained with the return of the Classics, and Freshman debut, the last being for spectacular effect. The fifth ventilation of such declamations as "Reg"—chestnuts! might well cause the persecuted Seniors to exclaim, "O tempora, O mores." A change was necessary, and the Faculty, having had the matter under consideration for a long time, have introduced an innovation that meets with general satisfaction. It has been the custom for both Freshmen and Sophomores to declaim upon the chapel stage. After this the Freshman will declaim before his own class only, while the Sophomore will write orations and deliver them on the chapel stage. The rhetorical exercise proper will thus consist only of original productions.

There are many cogent reasons for this change. In the first place, declamation is a pernicious exercise; that is, for students of ordinary ability. To be good speakers, they must become actors, and in this respect most men fail. Under these circumstances, a natural method, the great ideal of all speaking, is next to impossible. A declamation requires an artificial method; an oration creates a natural manner. In the one case we have a declaimer putting his audience to sleep by affectation; in the other an orator holding his hearers spellbound by the charm of his personality, though it be odd.

Again, the old system produced lethargy. The students sooner or later came to regard rhetorical work as a "grind," hence indifference and negligence. We believe the change will obviate this difficulty. A student takes considerable pride in anything of his own production. He will be influenced to carry his point. Hence there results a consciousness of something done, "the propelling self," an enthusiasm; and its effect manifest, sympaty on the part of an audience.

In this connection, we would suggest that drill in the form of rehearsals be discontinued, at least at

the expiration of Sophomore year. Instruction of this kind, however radical may seem the statement, is but the destruction of those oddities that make the original speaker. A student that takes any interest in himself, will speak naturally and well; to instruct one that works only to meet a requirement, is to make his delivery more artificial.

Again, the discipline possible for the student will be greatly enhanced. Honest literary work, not judicious copying, is the best possible discipline, serving, as it does, to call into activity all the powers of mind. To select a few facts, *discover* and point out their relations—this is originality. Most men would be original, if, instead of promiscuously accumulating facts, they would stop and take an inventory of their mental stock.

Now that the faculty have done their part, it behooves the students to make the rhetorical exercises not only interesting, but profitable. Only a well written oration can be well delivered, and such an oration requires *work*. Be judicious in the choice of subjects. Scorn the desire to make an impression —a hint to the Juniors—by selecting such subjects as "Roman Colonies," "The Digamma," etc. Remember the command, "Thou shalt not kill," and avoid biography (most men are anxious to live). In a word, discuss current issues, in every case bringing your oration down to date. If this be done, we predict much improvement.

LITERARY.

A PASTIME.

WHO loves not books? Who shall take from the walls of my memory the gilded pictures hung there by reading? My fireside chums! They are the creators of joys, the alleviators of sorrows.

Here I find a fit companion for my every mood and hour, whether, while without the storm rages wild and loud, depositing the silver dust upon the the window and persecuting the snow-dressed pines —just the time for whist—I indulge in a Christmas visit home with Irving, or read from Burns, portraying the charms of the "highland lassie" and making marvelous the joy and happiness of some poor but christian family. Does such a home resemble yours? In the hours of that large sympathy for the race that all readers have, we may wander with Dickens through the dark places of poverty and suffering and get many a lesson from one who wrote "to lighten the lot of those rejected ones whom the world has too long forgotten, and too often misused." After a draught of mellow Falerian, you may reward your acquaintance with Homer's banqueters, or begrudge, in sober hours, the elated spirits of those monks whom Sheridan makes to say,

> "This bottle's the sun of our table,
> We planets that are not able,
> Without his help to shine."

If seeking for the real "rhythmical creation of beauty," you may read from Chaucer, focusing the rays of primitive thought with the mirror of Saxon understanding, and then causing them to separate, with ever fresh colors, through the spectrum of Germanic imagination, and clothing with new beauty the song of the Troubadours. Here is to be found, of English verse, not the dawn, but the midday.

Who loves not music? But how shall we have it without harmony? So only when the mind is strengthened by reading and the undertones of association and sympathy does it give its most beautiful thought.

Would you know yourself? Read. Would you "drink deep at the Pierian spring"? Read. Would you divine history? Read.

> "[Read] from the bards sublime,
> [Read] from some humbler poet,
> Whose distant footsteps echo
> Through the corridors of time."

He that is averse to books, breathes the malarial atmosphere of the cave. Not so with the man that reads, for he is a member of that great audience that sees enacting upon time's stage the world's great drama, and, upon the scenery in the background, as the reflection of the magic lantern history, the drama of the past. He is enthused by the voice of the living dead. He is lifted to a higher plane by the manifestation of his own idealized thoughts in the never-ceasing symphony concert of poets. His ear catches the ring and rumble and roar of progress; and, as he escapes from the environment of self, the avenues of the upper heaven of the soul

are opened, and there rush forth, sparkling with the phosphoresescent gems of originality, streams of living thought—thought to stimulate and ennoble, thought to make thought, thought to redound to the glory of a soul immortal.

EGO QUOQUE IN ARCADIA.

The little town was hid in green,
  Woodbines bedecked the quaint old College,
And blossoms everywhere were seen
  Fragrant as on the Tree of Knowledge.

The college students all were gay,
  And spent more time with ball or tennis
Than over "Trig" or Algebra,
  For such, alas, the way of men is.

The tutors even, gentler grew,
  As one by one the bright days going,
Left fields more green and skies more blue,
  The crown of all the year bestowing.

The grave Professor, stern, intent,
  Who heard the Juniors read their Plautus,
Grew dreamy, as the roses' scent
  Blew in the class-room where he taught us.

Philolaches and Tranio
  Alike forgot, his thoughts went straying
Back to a spring-tide, long ago
  When he and Love went out a-Maying.

It was Brown's turn to read the text;
  Poor Brown, no adept at construing,
Made one line, stumbled at the next,
  At last gave up what he was doing.

Quick to his hand the "horse" was shoved,
  Too late! The place he stammered over
Was something about "once was loved,"
  Said by some melancholy lover.

But no rebuke reached poor Brown's ears,
  As often chanced in former classes;
And, looking close, I saw that tears
  Glistened behind the "old Prof's" glasses.

Echoes of laughter and of sighs
  Came to him through the class-room clamor—
Ah, how much tender sorrow lies
  In that sad aorist of *amor*.

I started on the half read line;
  But, with a moment's hesitation,
The old Professor made a sign,—
  "Class is excused from recitation."

VAN.

THE ADVANTAGES OF SPECIALISM.

NO one can know all about everything, but everyone can know all about something. Full knowledge of an art or science or any branch of either, gives power in that branch. It is for this reason that the specialist is so powerful in his line.

In cases of special difficulty, or when some hidden mystery is to be uncovered, the services of an expert are secured. Every one recognizes at such a time the necessity of the knowledge of the specialist.

By dwelling upon one line of effort, his perceptions become so quickened, that to others his conclusions seem to have been reached by instinct.

When a burning-glass is held in the sunshine, the rays are concentrated to a focus and when applied to a combustible substance, at once produce a flame. Thus the specialist, by bringing all his powers to bear upon a point, illuminates that point till all its features are made plain and all its intricacies are understood.

By concentration and constant industry, he becomes master of that situation. Then he can extend his researches. He can take up bit by bit the points that immediately surround the central subject and gradually become master of a wider range. But let him beware how he extends his operations.—Diffusion means weakness and weakness means ruin. That which is far-reaching and diffuse, may be brilliant enough to dazzle for a time, but it cannot be lasting and therefore cannot be valuable.

That which is worth developing at all, is worth developing to its utmost. When so developed, its value is known; till then, it is imperfect to human knowledge and usefulness and it is not for the imperfect that we strive.

Observe the trend of the times! There are specialists in every calling; specialists in science, specialists in literature, specialists in the fine arts, specialists in the mechanic arts and in the business career. More and more each year is work becoming subdivided in the hands of specialists, each one performing but a small part.

In the early days of our country, it was not so. The husbandman raised the sheep, whose fleeces, under the busy hands of the skillful housewife, fur-

nished him with his winter clothing. He also made the family supply of shoes from the hides of the cattle which he raised.

An aged resident of this town asserts that, in his younger days, the augers that were used were made by, and could be obtained only from the blacksmith, who also made many of the tools and implements that were in common use.

The "march of progress" has been rapid since then. Now, there are immense factories where the whole business is to make woolen cloth. There are great establishments where hundreds of men are employed in making shoes alone. Nor does any one man make a whole shoe. Each one has some special part in which he is skilled.

Specialism is a great advantage. The busy world realizes it and profits by it. Its benefits are acknowledged and understood. The great inventors haye *ever* been specialists. *It is a grand thing to have one idea, to live for it and to live it out.* Think of the tireless life labors of Kepler and Galileo! Unroll the pages of history, note the illustrious names; they who have succeeded in that to which they devoted their labors and lives are specialists.

The instance of Palissy deserves mention. He lived three hundred years before specialism was known as such, yet he was a specialist. For sixteen long years he labored to produce a white enamel for his painted ware of earthen porcelain and glass. Through untold discouragements he persisted in his search till success crowned his efforts. Longfellow has finely eulogized him in one of his poems, a few lines of which are as follows.

"Who is it in this mean attire,
His manly features bronzed with fire,
Whose figulines and rustic wares
Scarce find him bread from day to day?
This madman as the people say,
Who breaks his tables and his chairs
To feed his furnace fires, nor cares
Who goes unfed if they are fed,
Nor who may live if they are dead?
This alchemist with hollow cheeks
And sunken searching eyes, who seeks,
By mingled earth and ores combined
With potency of fire, to find
Some new enamel, hard and bright,
His dream, his passion, his delight?
O Palissy! Within thy breast
Burned the hot fever of unrest;
Thine was the prophet's vision, thine
The exultation, the divine
Iusanity of noble minds,
That never falters nor abates,
But labors and endures and waits,
Till all that it forsees it finds,
Or what it cannot find, creates."

WHY I AM A REPUBLICAN.

HORACE GREELY, once gave the following as a reason, "Because every Democrat is'nt a horse thief, but every horse thief *is* a Democrat."

My ability forbids me, were space allowed, to fully discuss the merrits of the Grand Party whose chief aim is and always has been "*To establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty*" to the United States and her posterity.

The great princepals which form the foundation of the party are *protection* and *promotion* to American industry and to American labor. Acting upon these principles her platforms have always been made of American lumber, built in American factories and by American labor.

The party claims that of all the factors, in the development of our resources and in placing our country among the foremost nations of the world, the *chiefest* has been our *Protection Tariff*; and the party believes it to be the most effective method for our further development and for keeping our wealth within our own borders. They believe, when foreign countries will put a million dollars into a campaign to secure the election of a Free Trade President, as they did in '84, that Protection Tariff builds up and sustain American industries to the detriment of foreign.

Take for example our iron industry. Before steel rails were manufactured in America, when England supplied our markets without competition, we paid $158.50 per ton and the farmer had to pay for the transportation of a single bushel of wheat from Chicago to the markets on the sea board 70 cents, an "Iniquitous" tariff was placed upon the importation of steel rails; a new industry sprang up which grew and gave employment to thousands of artisans for the farmers to feed at home. Steel rails

have reduced to $34.50 per ton and the farmer can send his wheat over the same road now for 16 cents where before he paid 70 cents. In bar and pig iron the same reductions have been made; while foreign countries that have sold us steel rails and pig iron have paid into the hands of American laborers an "Iniquitous" tariff all the while, and the Republican party says, "Give us more of that kind of iniquity for 1888, please.

In 1872 our export of cotton amounted to $2,304,-330; in 1875 it had increased to $4,071,882; in 1877 to $10,235,843; in 1881 to $13,438,664, covering a period of ten years with a rapid increase under "high protection." *I* have taken iron and cotton, *two staples of our commerce*, an export and an import, as an illustration of our Tariff system.

The tariff has been high and nniform during the 25 years of Republican administration. To show that instead of its having a paralyzing or crippling tendency towards our development, but that it has radically the reverse, let us look at the increase of our wealth for a period of 20 years, beginning with 1860, the year in which the Republican party began its administration. In that year our wealth was valued at $160,000,000; in 1880 it had reached a sum greater than the combined wealth of Russia, Italy, South America, Austrailia, Denmark, and the Scandanavian peninsula, *i. e.*, the lands, mines, cities, moneys, sceptus, thrones and "all the material possessions of 177,000,000 of people did not exceed the wealth of the United States in 1880." It exceeded the wealth of Great Britain by "$276,-000,000," or in other words, we were worth the round sum of $43,642,000 in gold, showing an increase of 170 per cent. in 20 years, and during that period *billions* were sacrificed on the alter of—WHOSE REBELLION? Such is the prosperity of our country under the so-called "Iniquitous Tariff." Can we ask for greater prosperity? Is there a country on the round globe where eel-pedlers, rail-splitters, and mule-drivers can raise themselves to the head of the nation, or where the working classes are so well provided for as in America? Let the stream of emigrants to our shores answer. It is not claimed that our great prosperity is due solely to our tariff, but it is claimed that *Protective Tariff does not stiffle or oppose our progress*.

The party believes that some changes should be made in the tariff laws, and that the issue of the war are or should be by-gones. *Ex-Rebel* Lamar in 1884, at the death of Jacob Thompson, that fiend incarnate, who aided Buchannan in rifling the arsnals and treasury of the United States, the agent of Jeff. Davis at the north, the one who schemed to burn New York city, and who refused to become a citizen after the close of the war, in his honor, "Lamar caused the old flag that both had tried to destroy, to float over the interior departmont at half mast, and gave the interior clerks a holiday which cost the government $12,000." Does that and the secession speeches of "Old Jeff," not yet a year old, applauded by thousands, look as if the "bloody shirt was entirely forgotten by the Democracy?

The hypocracy of the administration in regard to civil service and the support which the leading Democratic newspaper give Mr. Cleveland, plainly indicate that the old partisan "spoils" doctrine, introduced into American politic by Andrew Jackson, has been faithfully carried out by the president and his cabinet. The surveyors of customs, naval officers, surveyor-generals, Indian inspectors, superintendents of mints and their assistants, and the Territorial Governors have all been changed. 22 Territorial judges, 15 pension agents, 190 land officers, 51 Indian agents, 100 collectors of customs, 32 out of 33 foreign ministers, 2,000 presidential and 40,000 fourth-class postmasters have all been changed, besides most of the clerks in the Interior and Treasury departments. "In short, every Republican that held an office of profit or influence has been dismissed by the administration, wlth a few exceptions." There is but one time when the Democratic party favors civil service refrom, and that time is when every office is filled by a Democrat.

What has the Republican party done in the past that it should die? Is it because it took the reins of government after its treasury had been robbed, its arsenals plundered, its army scattered, its ships in distant seas, and guided the nation safely through the greatest struggle that ever shook a continent? Why should the party that saved the nation die, and the one that dug its grave, and filled it with a million of its sons live?

I am a Republican, then, because there is *nothing better*.

ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

IN my room I sit a dreaming
On the hearth the kettle's steaming,
And without the snow is falling,
Falling, falling, falling, falling,
Falling on the ground below.

Down the street a bell is ringing,
And the pious folk are singing,
And the winter winds are blowing,
Blowing, blowing, blowing, blowing,
Blowing snow-flakes to and fro.

O'er my senses comes a stealing
A queer, drowsy sort of feeling,
As I hear the wild storm roaring,
Roaring, roaring, roaring, roaring,
Roaring through the tree tops bare.

And my smoke clouds idly drifting
Form strange pictures ever shifting
As above my head they're floating,
Floating, floating, floating, floating,
Floating slowly here and there.

And the lamp burns low and lower,
And my thoughts grow dim the more,
While near by the clock is ticking
Ticking, ticking, ticking, ticking,
Ticking fast away the year.

THE ROMAN RELIGION.

FIRST CENTURY B. C.

No one element enters so largely into the formation either of national or individual character as religious belief. The highest idea to which a people can aspire is that of the gods they worship; and this imitation, conscious or unconscious, must in the end be all-powerful. Granting this, we surely can not afford to neglect, in our study of Roman History, the Roman religion; for never were religious life and law so inseparably connected as in ancient Rome.

Although the Roman cultus is often regarded as a mere copy of that of Greece, a careful student sees the likeness to be superficial. The gods of Hellas are human beings, endowed, sometimes with human virtues, always with human vices. One can well understand that high devotion which her votaries, not in old Greece alone, but everywhere and always in the world of letters, lay at the feet of Pallas Athene. Aphrodite's worship is universal; and who has not read Heine's passionate outburst of adoration to the serene, eternal Goddess of Love, as he lay prostrate in the Louvre at the feet of "Our Blessed Lady of Milo." Phoibos Apollon still touches his lyre when every poet sings; and ox-eyed Here still reigns over conjugal affection. But the corresponding Roman divinities lie crushed among the ruins of that system which created them. Grecian mythology grew; but the Roman myths, when they were not stolen, were made to order; and the curse of artificiality blighted them from their beginning.

The Roman theology, like the Roman philosophy, was preeminently utilitarian; and their word "religio" clearly indicates the bond or contract, in which man is the party of the first part, and the gods the party of the second part. Man undertakes to offer sacrifices and celebrate feasts in honor of the deities; and they, on their part, promise protection and prosperity to the faithful votary,—the violation of the compact by either causing the relation to cease. It is the same idea that impels an Italian peasant to-day to deck the altar of his favorite Madonna with flowers, and if aught goes wrong, to withhold his accustomed offering. The idea of sincere heart-worship, with no trace of the "for value received" principle, seems never to have entered the Roman mind. Cicero says somewhere "What piety is due to him from whom you have rcceived nothing"? And this conception of a strictly business relation between gods and men lies at the root of the whole Roman system of religion.

Looking back at the vast Roman Pantheon, what does one see? A multitude of deities, great and small, the power of all limited by the all-ruling might of the mysterious Fates, above all and superior to all, before whom high Jove veiled his face, weaving the web of the life of the world.

There seems to have been some vague tradition of a real monotheism left even in that most polytheistic system; and we sometimes find references in Latin writers to "Jupiter Best and Greatest," as the one god, of whom all lesser deities were manifestations, and to whom the whole world turns as the "All-father." But in the time to which my subject confines me, this conception must have been altogether hdden under the superstions, native-born

and foreign, which has been so long accumulating.

The Stoics taught a high, noble pantheism, which, pure as it was, failed to comfort or satisfy. Modern Agnosticism found its prototype in the teachings of Epicurus and his followers; while long before our modern teachings of "science, falsely so called," Lucretius, with arguments and theories as plausible,—and as valuable—as those of the present atheist philosophers, denied and denounced tbe Roman gods, with bitterest sarcasm.

The greatest beauty and the most potent charm of polytheism was "that it saw something divine in nature." We lovers of nature, thinking of this, can almost echo Wordsworth's words:

"Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan, suckled in a creed out worn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

Stoicism, avoiding such minute subdivisions of deity, taught that the World was God, and God the World. One can not but admire some of the noble thoughts that Stoics of a later time have bequeathed to us. Epictetus strikes the dominant of all true religious conviction in this: "The wise man knows not merely by tradition and report that Jupiter is father of gods and men; but is inwardly convinced of it in his soul, and therefore can not help acting and feeling according to this conviction."

Epicureanism, Janus-like, turns towards us two faces. The one, gay, cheerful, unconscious, we see in the writings of Horace; the other, dark, hopeless, in the gloomy epitaphs on the sepulchral monuments of the time. All know Horace's belief; "Enjoy life, revel, despise not, being young, laughter and kisses, trouble not yourself about the future, live for the present only." And yet, and yet,—there runs a note of sadness through the merriest song of the poet. The richest Falernian leaves bitter dregs in the bottom of the goblet; *atra cura* rides behind the happiest horseman; the brightest chaplet of roses fades away; *pallida mors* beats with equal foot at the door of peasant and prince; Charon waits, to row us—whither? No reply.

We can find no better expression of the utter hopelessness of the time than in these words of a 19th century Epicurean:

"From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving
Whatever gods may be,
That no life lives forever,
That dead men rise up never.
That even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea.

There star nor sun shall waken,
Nor any change of light,
Nor sound of waters shaken,
Nor any sound or sight;
Nor wintry leaves, nor vernal,
Nor days, nor things diurnal,
Only a sleep eternal
In an eternal night."

So, in utter blackness of despair, this sad century died; and a cry of wailing and lamentation rose from the nations of the earth. But hark! Through the solemn midnight, comes the voice of angels, singing "Gloria in Excelsis Deo:" and as all the peoples of the world, turning eastward, fall prostrate in wonder and awe, a Star shines forth. It is the Star of Bethlehem!

I WONDER.

I wonder if, under the grass-grown sod,
The weary human heart finds rest!
If the soul, with its woes, when it flies to God,
Leaves all its pain in the earth's cold breast;
Or whethe we feel, as we do to-day,
That joy holds sorrow in hand alway.

I wonder if, after the kiss of death,
The love that was sweet in the days of yore
Departs with the last faint, fleeting breath,
Or deeper grows than ever before!
I wonder if there, in the great unknown,
Fond hearts grow weary when left alone!

I think of the daily life I lead,
Its broken dreams and its fitful starts,
The hopeless hunger, the heart's sore need,
The joy that gladdens, the wrong that parts,
And wonder whether the coming years
Will bring contentment, or toil and tears.

JAMES CLARENCE HARVEY, '81.

The Cornell Freshmen attempted to kidnap the Sophomore tost-master recently, but were unsuccessful.

ADVANTAGES OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

OF the many eminent men, who in times past have graced the benches of our highest courts, men whose names are synonymns of legal learning, one who stood head and shoulders above his associates even, is quoted as saying that the immense number of young law students gave him the strongest assurance of the perpetuity of our government.

Taking the thought of the great jurist from the realm of law, can we not give it a far wider application? can we not say with equal truth that the steadily increasing number of college men in the world at large, gives us the best of reasons for believing that the future of every department of knowledge will be progressive?

During the last twenty years it has become more and more evident that the college graduate has an immense advantage over his neighbor of equal ability who has not received the benefits of an education which the High School or Academy does not furnish; to-day the keen impartial observer percieves that in all the varied vocations of life, the well developed intellects of educated men are steadily pushing their pooer equipped competitors out of the places of profit, honor and trust and in the struggle for preferment driving them to the wall.

Nor is this surprising either to those who have given the matter consideration or to those who by experience are able to rightly judge of the great value of a liberal education. Yet there are many who by virtue of their five or ten talents, have been able to attain a prominent position among their fellowmen, some of whose names, History in after times will not hesitate to mention, who are wont to ask with sneering incredulity "What aid or prepration for life's future work can be derived from four or more years spent in some college or university? What advantage does he, who can give with painful minuteness the history of the digamma have over him who knows not Alpha from Omega? What profit will accrue to him who can derive the equation of the ellipse more than to the boy who knows the 'pons assinormun'? how much better off is he who can descern the fine discriminations of Logic than he who has mastered the three R's?" The answer is easy and plain; it is not supposed that to the average student, the majority of studies in a curriculum will be of direct service or immediate practical aid. The most they do is to so strengthen and develop the mind that it may wrestle with and overcome with comparative ease the knotty problems of the future. The knowledge gained from a thorough mastery of them, is the knowledge of how to use your mind with skill and to the best advantage; it is the foundation on which you may easily build hereafter the edefice of substantial success.

The world of to-day is in the main composed of men of ordinary ability, and students are no exception to the rule. Yet, in the steady march of progress, it has come about that in most professions many times the amount of work is required to-day that was required fifty, forty, or even twenty years ago; in the effort to meet with this demand, unassisted mediocity is doomed to failure. Now no faculty, however learned its individual members may be, is able to drill into the student's cranium more brains than are already there; but it can and does open up for him new regions of thought and reveals to him new worlds of ideas, which if he will enter and explore for himself, will enable him in after years to faithfully perform the same amount of work with much greater ease and accuracy.

Nor is this training of the mind the only advantage; the College, the University, or the Institute of Technology are little worlds by themselves; worlds in which a man is soon given the gift of seeing himself as others see him; worlds which are like hugh revolving cylinders full of pebbles; the small go to the bottom, the big to the top, but the rough shape edges of all are worn away; peculiarities and eccentricities disappear, while the strong individuality of the man shines forth with increased splendor. As under classman his verdancy gradually wears away and he receives with meekness and due appreciation the Seniors' words of wisdom. As upper classman he learns to teach those below him those lessons of humility which have wrought so great a change in himself. During his course he meets with six different classes besides his own, and in that time has gained a tact, a knowledge of men, and a capability of judging them, which will be of no little service in years to come.

Last, but not least, in the score of advantage is

the ability to enjoy ones self. Life was made as much for man, as man for life, and he who fails to get from it a reasonable amount of enjoyment, loses one of life's essentials. A literal education lifts him as to a mountain top, where are seen objects which fancy even in dreams had never conjured up. It gives a comprehensive view of life and its component parts; it unlocks the door to the vaults of wisdom, and the possession of wisdom is in itself enjoyment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments in the Communication Column.]

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

That a specified grade in daily recitations should exempt a man from examinations seems at first a desirable reform. And so it has been suggested to our Faculty both through the columns of the UNDERGRADUATE and by the students themselves. To all appearances these gentle hints will have no effect and we must reconcile ourselves as best we can to thc existing evil if evil it be. Some colleges have made this change; but as yet as regards both the number and character of the institutions the the balance is on the other side. There must be some valid reasons for this, so let us see if we can find them.

Should we dispense with examinations, our reviews would disappear or at any rate, having no fixed end in view, would become of little importance. In going through a subject we are compelled to take it up in small, detached portions and often fiail to see the connection one lesson has with another. Thus we lose the main object of our study, viz., to get a comprehensive idea of the studies we pursue. None of us are in college to attain an accurate and complete knowledge of any department in the curriculum; all we want is a fairly accurate genearl idea of each subject. We venture to say that this can be best attained from a rapid review of the subject gone over.

These examinations are odious beyond a doubt. So is anything in the course that requires hard work and the mastery of a subject. But why come to college if there is nothing here that requires work?

We fail to see why a fair examination does not afford the instructor considerable information. Daily recitations tell how well we have studied that particular lesson but they can not tell whether or not we have mastered a subject so as to have its ideas and statements a part of our lasting knowledge. Examinations alone can show how well we have remembered ideas and made them our own.

I do not believe it is rightly undrstood as to what importance the examanations have in the estimation of the terms work. I think it will be found, if carefully looked into, that the examinations count only a third as much as the daily recitations and that good work during the term will offset a slight deficiency in examination.

We admit that examinations furnish stong temptations to deceit and falsehood. But by taking away the chance for sin do we make him who would sin if he had a chance any more of a man? Then too there is just as good a chance for foul play in recitations as in examinations. We know this for we have seen it done, and the only reason it is not carried on to a larger extent is that each recitation is not of sufficient value to make it pay.

It has been said that the attaining of a specified rank exempting from examination would be a strong incentive to work. We have already hinted that it would only change the battle-ground for deceit. And in reality we now have this incentive. For a student that has attained eighty per cent, in his daily recitations should have no fear of examination.

That there is a great evil in the existing order of things we all see plainly. It is possible now for a man to slight his studies so as to attain a mere smattering of what he should attain and then, by proper maneovering at examination time, "pass" in the terms work.

There are departments in which this can not be done. We have studies in which each man could tell beforehand what grade he might expect to get from his examination. If this were true of all branches, would not the difficulty be obviated? We mean just this; some of our Professors give us fair examanations, such as any one who has done faithful work can pass. Others produce a list of questions that nothing human could answer with creditable accuracy without the use of unfair means. Doubtless this is nothing more than thoughtlessness on the part of a Professor but it means a great deal to us.

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

Allow me through the medium of the UNDERGRADUATE, briefly to state some reasons why, in my mind, the old custom of the Sophmores getting out a "Ram," should not be permitted to die out by the present Sophomore class at the next Junior Exhibition.

In the first place it is a college custom, just as much as is that of "cane-rushing," "field day," or of holding commencement exercises, or even of Junior Ex. itself. The practice of it has made it a college institution whether the faculty or corporation desire it or not. A Junior Ex. without a "Ram" would be like a clown without his jokes, simply "boring."

But what is a "Ram"? The word naturally suggests to my mind two different pictures. First that of a gunner *ramming* down his charge with great energy and precision, in order that it shall be most effectual. It is necessary that the wad used should exactly fit the bore of the gun, and the closer the fit the better.

The other pictnre that the word brings up before me, is that of an animal with lowered horns butting against some obstacle.

Both of these ideas was, I believe, in the minds of the founders of this word, when they gave to the custom such an applicable name. How appropriate is the first, likening the gun to the Junior class, the wad to the "Ram" and the *ramrod* to the Sophomores. And can any one doubt, but that the discharge of Junior oratory will be much more telling and effective should it be driven down by a well-fitting wad, a good ram?

The second idea is also a good one, and introduces into the diseussion an element of humor which by no means should be overlooked. We all know that our Junior Exs. are very prosaic, abounding in little or no wit as the subjects chosen are generally both dry and unintersting.

Now the "Ram" does away with all this, and at the same time does a great amount of good for the orator in that it calls particular attention of its reader to each and every one of the participants, and, so whether the person speaking be worthy of attention or not, he will get it, and should his production deserve merit, consideration will be given him.

But a word as to the contents of the "Ram"; as I said before in reference to the gun, it is necessary that the wadding be well prepared, so too is it escential to a good "Ram" that it be well written, devoid of all scurilous and libelous insinuations and remarks, which haye been so conspicuous in the more recent publications.

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

Decay means progress. The history of the American college is but the history of the decline and fall of certain—shall I call them barbarous—customs. The college journal of to-day reveals, with no little emphasis, the fact that we are emerging from those phases of thought that were characteristic of the college of colonial times. But this progress is slow; people love the past. "They see no beauty in anything from which they do not blow the dust of ages with the breath of praise."

Among the many "customs," to which our students cling with terrible tenacity, is that of yearly hooking up, from the cesspools of things dead and gone, the putrid carccas of Ram,—an individual possessing no marked trait except a certain amount of sheepish resemblance. This relic—"but it is a college custom." Yes; so is "hazing." It used to be *customary* for a freshman to be the slave of the sophomore. What makes custom? Continuance simply. Many customs have become obnoxious, but I suppose we are in duty bound to idolize them *because of their age*. The older and, in this case, the more obnoxious a custom the more should we revere it! Such talk—and it constitutes the strong hold of many students—is too absurd for utterance. It is simply chaff to be scattered here and there by common sense winnowing—floodwood to be washed away by the powerful currcnt of reform.

But a guilty conscience begets invention(?) and the friends of this so-called "custom" in their solicitude for the Juniors— a sophomore trick—offer as an excuse and example of interest unparalled the assertion that a "ram" relieves the usual monotony of Junior Exhibition and affords the Junior not a little very valuable discipline. O consistancy where hast thou fled? Highly encouraging and beneficial for a student, isn't it, to become a target for a thousand, credulous people, made to sling the shafts of facial sarcasm by reason of a *lie well told?* Conducive of attention to one's

oration, is it, to have the audience comparing your face with a two-for-five profile? Yes; it is quite pleasant for a college professor to preside at such an exercise when he knows full well that the audience is being regaled with a false and comic biography of his friend, Mr. Hyde. No doubt—"but"—wait—it is a good advertisement for this college to have her students drink off the potion and become Hydes and that in pulic.

Did I mention Mr. Hyde? Yes; we all have relations with that "terrible personage," but is it quite proper to parade him in public? Is vice the password of college students? We think not, nor can we see the use of publicly magnifying the little mistakes of our fellows. In the publication of a "ram," there is great temptation—it is the synonym of action—to introduce much that is absolutely barbarous. Some little mistake or defect of character is painted in the fascinating colors of falsehood and the whole is graced with a display of obscenity. Is this becoming in college students? Is it not beneath the dignity of men? Would such conduct be expected of alumni?

Again, the relation of this practice to the faculty alone is sufficient to condemn it. We ought to treat our superiors with respect, but those who issue a "ram" feel justified in indulging in the vilest abuse and insult. They publicly abuse the faculty and indulge in conduct, which, had it taken place in the class-room, would have warranted expulsion. The honest efforts of a professor are made the subject of ridicule, while the people come to regard him as a Satan in disguise, and all this because college students will insist on keeping the company of Hyde.

Of course the advocates of "custom" and "a' that" understand that Junior Exhibition is an entertainment given by the Juniors—an entertainment to which they invite their friends just as a gentleman might afford entertainment at his home. Should a professor set apart an evening for the benefit of the juniors and sophomores, would the latter consider it a mark of deceney for them to circulate a lot of "rams," containing scandalous matter and a complete catalogue of the vices(?) of their host? Certainly not. Well, the same thing is done at Junior Ex; that is, one class presumes to entertain the friends of another class, the host, with lies well told.

If Junior Ex. be a "grind," the "ram" has made it so; that is, the "ram" and its readers. A junior that is aware of the preparation of one of these pamphlets is not apt to attach much importance to his oration. Anything will do. People who attend with the avowed purpose of reading the "ram," have no right to complain if they are not surprised by fine orations. What motive can a class have in preparing a good entertainment when the people attend for something else?

A "ram" is unbecoming in college men and is beneath that dignity presupposedly possessed by an American college. It verges on the obscene. Its anonymous character makes it the cowardly organ of prejudice, calumny, personal grudge. It misrepresents the social and religious character of our college. It furnishes wrong and pernicious pictures of college life to incoming classes. Must it go? Yes; down with it: Soon, soon, may we chronicle its obituary.

ARM CHAIR.

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

It may not be the province of an undergraduate to criticise the action of those who have been elected to manage their college paper; and yet where evident mistakes are made it is surely the privilege of every student to express his mind. Now I believe that our business manager has made a great mistake in changing firms in the printing of the UNDERGRADUATE. Bear in mind, I do not accuse him of exceeding his authority for I am sure that our constitution authorizes him to have full charge of that department, neither do I intimate that he is guilty of any wilful mismanagement, but I do assert that in my opinion he has been wofully indiscreet.

It is well known that the company with whom we were engaged have at different times accommodated the college; that they are more or less directly connected with, and interested in, its prosperity; and that they do all the college printing, giving the very best of satisfaction. It is agreed by those competent to judge that this company were printing our paper at reasonable rates—lower in fact than other prominent offices would afford; they were furnishing a quality of paper decidedly superior to anything we have had before and the general typographical appearance of the sheet was creditable. I am further informed that the company have always trusted our association whenever we

were in arrears—a very common, in fact continuous, state of affairs—and that this arrearage has at times amounted to $100, or $150. Is it quite justice to desert such a company, that have so generously dealt with us?

Again, we have reason to believe that our former printers are permanently located here and that our arrangements with them might have been permanent. We know that they are a well established, prosperous firm, employing sufficient help to accommodate us at any time, and to publish our paper with regularity and dispatch. Why then have we changed? The expense of printing is said to be somewhat less, and so it is, yet many would seriously question the economy of it. A mere saving of expense is not necessarily economy. A provident consideration for the future and the probable issue of our schemes should never be neglected. I do not intend to cast any reflection on the prospective quality of the new company's work; the current number of the UNDERGRADUATE will speak for itself in that regard and will no doubt campare favorably with the previous issues, but I leave it to the good sense of the students at large to say whether a grevious mistake has not been made.

REVIEWS.

THE FIRST NIGHT IN PRISON.

We quote the following from an article on Russian political prisons in the *Century* for February: "When a political prisoner is brought at night to one of these casemates he is first of all stripped naked. A careful examinatin is made of his person to ascertain whether he has anything concealed in his hair, mouth, ears, or nostrils, and when the guards are satisfied that he has not, they give him in the place of his own clothing a prison costume. As soon as he has put this on, the soldiers of the guard retire, the heavy wooden door closes behind them, the key grinds in the rusty padlock, and the prisoner is left alone in the dimly lighted casemate. The stillness is that of the grave. There is not a footstep, nor a voice, nor a sound of any kind to indicate the presence of another human being in the bastion. Every fifteen minutes the bells of the fortress cathedral chime out slowly, the air with which the words, 'Have mercy, O Lord!' are associated in the Russin liturgy, and every hour they ring the melody of the ecclesiastical chant, 'How glorious is our Lord in Zion.' The damp, heavy atmosphere, the dripping walls, the oppressive silence, and the faint muffled tones of the cathedral bells chiming mournfully as from the church liurgy, all seem to say to the lonely and dejected prisoner, 'Although not dead, you are buried.'

He recalls the history of the Decembrists, and remembers that in this same fortress many of that gallant band of revolutionists spent the years of their early manhood and finally died, committed suicide or went insane."

THE REAL NATURE OF POLITICS.

"The degradation which has come upon the words 'politics' and 'politician' in their American use, their degradation from the high estate to which the precedents of two thousand years have entitled them, mark a degeneration in political methods which deservs the attention of every lover of his country. 'Politics' has become simply the work of managing a party for its own advantage, or that of its leaders; and the term politician, is applied only to the campaign director, the local committee-man the appointment-broker, in short to the men who manage parties and distribute the public offices. If we wish a great public question—such as the labor question, the tariff question, the currency question, and others of this class—to be healed with ordinary common sense, we must take it out of 'politics;' while if any party perpetrates a particularly mean act for mere partisan advantage, we are told that it was done for 'political purposes.' So evident has been the tendency that an effort has been made to differentialte terms, and, while leaving 'politician' in its degradation, to use 'statesman' as a designation for a real master of the art of government. But so sure are the laws which have been working in the case, that the only result has been a corresponding degradation in the new term also, and the only differentiation is this: the 'polititian' is still one who is 'in politics' for the sake of what he can make there; while the 'statesman' is now a *bouffe* polititian—a polititian with an element of conscious humbug about him." *Century.*

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

There are several cases of scarlet fever in town.

Miss Mamie Allen spent the Holiday vacation in Albany.

Mr. Rirchard M. McKey is studying dentistry in Chicago, Ill.

Prof. C. B. Wright and family spent the vacation in Akron, Ohio.

Mr. W. D. Lane's green-house was destroyed by fire during the vacation.

Col. T. M. Chapman and family are spending the winter in Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Sophie Wainwright passed the vacation with friends in North Adams, Mass.

Harry Fletcher, who is attending the Chester (Pa.) Military Academy, spent the holidays at home.

Prof. Yager delivered an address on "The Missing Link in Education," at the State Teachers Convention, held in Brandon recently.

Prof. C. D. Mead of the Middlebury Graded School, has resigned. Mr. Mead has been Principal of the school for 16 years and his loss will be greatly felt in the community.

"Bread on the Waters" the play given last term by the young people of the Catholic church, was repeated at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 8th for the benefit of the G. A. R.

Mr. E. J. Klock has been engaged to preach at Bridport until July 1st. Last week the ladies of his church showed their appreciation of his services by presenting him with the very pretty sum of $25.00.

Arrangements have been made for a debate on March 2nd, at the town hall in Cornwell between Messrs. Austin and Hamblin of Cornwall, and A. E. Cushman and F. D. Boynton of Middlebury College.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Senior class: President, R. H. Lane; Vice-President, G. E. Knapp; Secretary, W. S. Edgerton; Historian, B. J. Hazen; Orator, E. J. Klock.

'89 has elected her board of editors for the Kaleidoscope which consists of the following men: W. K. Dunton, Editor-in-chief. Assistant Editors, L. W. Austin, A. E. Cushman, P. C. Hoyt. Business Manager, C. S. Severance.

Mr. C. N. Pray '90, has left college and is on the Staff of the *Chicago Daily News*, where he has a fine position. Mr. Pray leaves many friends in Middlebury and in him the class loses one of its valuable members.

Mr. H. P. Robinson has returned to his home in Boston, Mass., where he is engaged in the study of music. Mr. Robinson has been in town since last summer and has contributed much to the interest in vocal music in this comunity.

Quite a large number of people attended the concert given by the Hungarian Quartet. Their music was choice and when it is remembered that all the artists played from ear, it was truly a wonderful performance. The Cello solo was especially fine and the readings were received with great enthusiasm. The concert was a success in every way.

The College Quartet as made up this year is composed of H. W. Johnson, first tenor, E. W. Benedict second tenor, B. M. Cooledge, first bass, and J. M. Thomas, second bass. They have devoted a great deal of time to practice and have already given three concerts. They have added a novel feature to their concerts in the shape of a flute, two violies and a cello.

Mr. C. H. Cornell of Burlington is conducting a singing class under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The class is composed of advanced singers and under the efficient conducting of Mr. Cornell, assisted by Mrs. G. D. Miner as pianist, is enjoying a rare oppertunity for the study of classical music. The wonder is that, in view of the easy terms, (only $1.50 for twenty lessons) the class does not number instead of forty, three or four times that number. It is understood that the class will give a concert for the benefit of the Y. M. C., A. at the close of the term.

A Republican Club is being formed among the students.

E. J. Klock '88 has been elected to represent the college Y. M. C. A. at the association in Boston.

B. L. Brown '88 has engaged to supply the principalship of Sherman Academy, Moriah, Essex. Co., N. Y., for the spring term commencing March 19th. He will return to graduate with his class in July.

A concert was given in the Town Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 13th, by the College Quartet assisted by Mrs. Pitts and Mrs. Miner. The attendance was fair and the audience were for the most part satisfied.

A college Chip and Hungry at the Addison House, Tuesday evening, Feb. 14th, closed the season. It is needless to say that the music was excellent, as was manifested by the enthusiasm with which the collegians reeled off the several dances.

Prof. H, E. Scott and Miss Hattie B. Chapman were married on Tuesday morning, Feb. 14th, at the Episcopal church. A large number of friends and relatives were present. The bride and groom left on the morning train for the South and are expected to spend two years in foreign travel.

A Prohibition Conference was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 14th. Speaches and discussions on a variety of subjects were listened to with great interest. Prof. Samuel Dickie, chairman of the National Prohibition Convention, was prcsent and delivered a stirring address in the evening.

The marriage of Miss Hattie L. Bond and Mr. A. W. Varney was solemnized on Wednesday, Jan. 4th, at the Congregational church, where a large number of friends assembled. Rev. O. H. White, D. D., performed the ceremony in a happy manner. The ushers were college friends of the groom—Messrs. Jessie A. Ellsworth of Burlington, G. E. Wales of Bristol and F. C. Langworthy and R. M. Collins of Middlebury.

The two weeks preceding Lent were especially gay in social circles. On the evening of Feb. 1st, a dance was given at the Town Hall under the management of the married ladies. Birchard's Orchestra furnished music for the fifty couple, who had a very enjoyable time and went away "crazy" for another dance. The same party was entertained at the same place on the evening of Feb. 10th, by the representative ladies of the older and younger sets, the occasion being a Leap Year Ball. It was a lively affair and much credit is dúe the ladies for their *manly*? attentions.

The Sophomore class held their banquet at Brandon on the evening of Feb. 2nd. The occasion was highly enjoyed by all and will long be remembered by those present. At the banquet Mr. A. A. Lavery presided as toast-master and the following toasts were responded to: '90, L. H. Ross; The College, H. M. Goddard; The Faculty, J. E. Mead; The Co-eds, W. J. Button; Smoke Wreaths, L. E. White; Former Members, B. W. Sherman; Our Fellow Students, G. M. Groves; The Town, A. B. Pease. Oration, E. B. Clift; History, J. M. Thomas; Prophecy, M. H. Lord; Poem, W. H. Van Allen.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Willims College buildings are to be lighted by electricity.

The amount of money Harvard will distribute among her needy students this year is estimated at $63,000.

One seventh of the students admitted to Amherst within the last few years have come from other colleges.

By the will of the late Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, Yale, Hamilton, and Syracuse, each receive $5,000.

Amherst College recently received as a gift from Dr. Charles N. Shepherd his mineral cabinet, worth $10,000.

Yale is to have a new library building to cost $100,000, and also a new recitation and lecture hall to cost $125,000.

F. M. Russell, of Bowdoin College has made a lift of 1,170 pounds, which is the best evea made under the Sargent System.

Miss Freeman, ex-president of Wellesley College, is to be well succeeded by Miss Helen M. Shaver, of Oberlin, St. Louis, and of Vassar experience.

President Cleveland has accepted the invitation to attend Cornell commencement next June provided official duties now unforseen will not prevent.

By the will of the late William Hilton, of Boston, Harvard, Amherst and Williams each receive $50,000, to aid meritorious students in getting an education.

Dr. Bancroft, principal of Phillips Academy, received a Christmas gift of $1,000, with the request that it be spent in a trip through some of the Eastern lands.

An alumnus of Wabash, who is a devotee of athletics, gives two prizes, one of $25 and another of $15, to be competed for by the athletes of the college, on a field day.

About $80,000 have already been collected at the University of Pensylvania for the new University Library building, and ground will probably be broken in the spring.

The Amherst student whose "cuts" amount to more than one-tenth of his recitation hours, makes up the deficit at the rate of a dollar an hour to the instructing professor.

Trinity College has recieved a gift of $50,000 from the estate of the late S. M. Buckingham, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The gift is made without conditions of any kind.

Union College has boen without a president for nearly four years. Recently the students held an indignation meeting and passed resolutions to withdraw in a body if a president was not elected before the end of this term.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. Patton, the newly elected president of Princeton College, who is a British subject, although having lived in this country for twenty years, never has sought, and does not intend to seek naturalization.

Bowdoin has withdrew from the inter-collegiate athletic association of New England colleges and has entered the Maine league. Inability to successfully compete with the larger colleges is given as the reason for the change.

The student cards given to students entering German unigersities admit holders to the theatres at half price, shield them from arrest by the civil authorities, and give free admission to many of the galleries and museums of Europe.—*Ex.*

The Institutes of Technology will establish during the coming summer a school, either in the coal regions of Pennsylvana or in the iron reigions of Michigan, in order to give the students of the mining department practice in the work of the mines.

Anarchy in Russia is not confined to any one classs; hundreds of university students recently made an attack ou the government inspector and hissed the rector of the university. They were quelled by the troops and several hundred were arrested.

John Hopkins University now requires all undergraduates to pass an examination in gymnastics before obtaining a degree. Vaulting, jumping and simple exercises on the parallel bar, horizontal bar and ladder are required. The maximum mark is 36, of which 20 is necessary in order to pass.

OBITUARY.—We have to announce the death of S. E. Rankin, a member of the class of '54, and former principal of St. Johnsbury Academy.

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